

CHICAGO'S VIECCA OF YOUNG ARTISTS

J. B. Fairbanks of This City
Pleased With Treatment
There.

WRITES TO SON HERE

Says Illinois Metropolis Is
Making Strides to Become
Art Center.

That Chicago holds out more opportunities for the struggling young artist than does New York City, is the opinion of J. B. Fairbanks, well-known Utah artist, who, with his son, Avard, recently made an examination of the art institutes of the Windy City. In a letter to his son, J. Leo Fairbanks of this city, Mr. Fairbanks discusses Chicago as an art center and recounts the cordial welcome tendered to him and his sculptor son during their recent visit there. The letter says, in part:

Chicago is making great strides toward becoming the great center of art in the United States, not so much because of her great collection of old masters and works of dead masters, but because of the interest the people are taking in art, and especially in modern, live American artists. There is a society called the Friends of American Art, which is purchasing American paintings and presenting them to the Chicago Art Institute. Already there is one gallery and part of another of such paintings. The Institute has also a splendid collection of lines' work. I am told that more persons visit this institute than the Metropolitan museum in New York City. Every day something is going on there.

Artists Have Exhibit.

The artists of Chicago and vicinity have an exhibit there at present. Mr. Carpenter gave Avard and me an invitation to the reception. When we arrived he introduced us to several of the leading painters and sculptors. He asked if they had seen any photographs of Avard's work. When they answered in the negative, he said: "It is the greatest work you ever saw. I tell you, this boy is a wonder. The only mistake he ever made was to go to New York. But we will forgive him that if he will come back to Chicago after studying abroad."

"You know," he continued, "Chicago claims everything west of the Mississippi river and quite a way east of it, too. For a city of 2,000,000 people, it is doing very well. If you go out west," he said to Avard, "you will have to struggle and toil in poverty, as Mr. Taft has done here, and the people will not appreciate you, either. But here the pioneer work has been done. Good galleries have been completed and all you have to do is to come in and enjoy them."

The school of the Chicago Art Institute, we were told, has 3000 students enrolled. Art in all of its branches is taught there, from the beginning classes in drawing and painting to the work of the finished artists, painters, sculptors, architects, scene painters, sign painters, designers, illustrators, etc.

Mulligan at Head.

Mr. Mulligan, who, by the way, studied in Paris when I did, is head of the sculpture department. He said that a movement is on foot whereby any young person who has ability but cannot pay for his art education at the institute will be furnished with a good plan here and there. When he is through his training he can pay the institute back by his work.

Told Mr. Mulligan of our plan to establish a travelling school art exhibition. He said: "That is the best thing I have ever heard of. We have a good plan here and there. When he is through his training he can pay the institute back by his work."

Mr. Mulligan told Avard and me to dinner at the City Club, where we discussed the plan for the collection of \$100,000 which has accumulated from the Furlson fund. The sum of \$100,000 has already been contributed by the National Federation of Arts and a member of the Furlson commission gave the plan.

Avard Sees Taft.

The city of Chicago, through this fund of \$100,000, has about \$30,000 a year to spend for monuments. The commission is determined to put it to use for things worth while in various parts of the city instead of putting it into small fountains and insignificant monuments, as many cities have done.

On the suggestion of Mr. Carpenter, Avard went to see Mr. Taft. He found him in the White House and showed Avard around. A number of sculptors occupy the building, adjoining studios. They are all together. Mr. Taft took Avard to dinner, where he met a large number of these men.

Tuesday we went to dinner with Mr. Carpenter at the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Carpenter says this is the greatest association of its kind in the world.

MANY DEBTS REDUCE INHERITANCE TAX

Because the estate of Dudley Jarline of New York was debt ridden the state of Utah was forced to give a reduction on the inheritance tax due on 100 shares of preferred Union Pacific stock held by the estate. As a result the check received by the attorney general's office yesterday in payment for the 150 shares amounted to only \$135.50.

A check for \$225.50 in payment of inheritance tax on 100 shares of Union Pacific common stock held by the estate of Karl Hutter of New York was received yesterday.

Births Exceed Deaths.

The weekly report of the city board of health shows that thirty-four births and thirty-three deaths were recorded. Of the births twenty-three were boys and ten were girls. Of the deaths nineteen were males and fourteen were females.

A total of eighty-one contagious and infectious diseases were reported, as follows: Nine smallpox, three diphtheria, one typhoid fever, eleven scarlet fever, twenty-four measles, fifteen whooping cough, sixteen chickenpox and two pneumonias.

Petty Larceny Charged.

John Collins, a laborer, twenty-eight years of age, was arrested last night by Detectives George E. Clever and C. C. Carstensen for the alleged theft of a leather hand bag from Auerbach's store. According to the detective, Collins was found with the grip in his hands, which he is said to have picked up in the store. He was booked on a charge of petty larceny.

FRANK B. RAYNOR, gov- ernment food and drug in- spector, who has been trans- ferred to Chicago.



FRANK B. RAYNOR GOES TO CHICAGO

Food and Drug Inspector Re-
grets That He Must Leave
Salt Lake.

Frank B. Raynor, government food and drug inspector, who has been in charge of the western food and drug investigation with headquarters in Salt Lake for the last nine months, will leave today for Chicago. Mr. Raynor was transferred to Chicago to take charge of factory inspection work. No announcement has yet been made as to his successor. When seen yesterday Mr. Raynor said:

It has certainly been a pleasure to work here in Salt Lake, and while I have done food and drug work in nearly every city in the country, I believe if I were given my choice I would choose this city. It has been a most interesting and profitable experience for a city of its size. Salt Lake is remarkably free from violations of the pure food laws. Utahans not only breathe healthful air, but for the most part they eat healthful food.

"What has pleased me more than anything else is the co-operation that has been given me by the city and state authorities and by the newspapers. The work that I have been assigned to in Chicago is important, but I would like to stay here, just the same."

ALLEGES FRAUD IN SIGNING OF DEEDS

In a suit filed in the district court by Byron Frank Edgington, one of the heirs of Francis D. Clift, who left an estate valued at \$750,000, charges that R. G. Halloran and L. W. Sowles, co-defendants, defrauded him out of his share of the estate, estimated at \$35,000. He seeks the return of warranty deeds transferring his share.

Edgington charges that he was induced to sign the property while intoxicated and wholly incapacitated from attending to his business affairs. The defendants are alleged to have furnished him with liquor in order to keep him in a state of intoxication until the deeds were signed and to have made him promise to sign them in order to induce him to attach the signature.

It is set out that W. J. Halloran was agent for Francis D. Clift for twenty years and that his son and son-in-law were fully acquainted with Edgington's share of the estate.

MOTION IN BIG SUIT GOES OVER TO MARCH

No motion was entered in the district court yesterday to have the Utah Copper company made a defendant in the answer to a complaint filed by E. A. Wall last week, in which he seeks \$12,000,000 damages for the acts of the Bingham & Garfield railroad in obtaining right of way across his mining claims in Bingham.

The railroad sued Wall for right of way and damages to his property. Wall charged that the railroad was but a dummy corporation and sought damages from the Utah Copper company as the parent corporation. A motion was to have been made yesterday for the entrance of the Utah Copper company as a defendant, but that matter was continued until March 7.

\$38,750 INTEREST WILL BE SAVED

That the city will be able to sell its \$775,000 refunding bonds at 4 1/2 per cent, rather than 4 3/4 per cent, as originally decided upon, was learned yesterday by the city commissioners from the representatives of several big bond-buying companies. Consequently an amendment to the refunding bond ordinance will be adopted Monday night reducing the interest.

Last week the commission decided to issue the bonds at 4 3/4 per cent interest, but yesterday representatives of the bond buyers made it known that the bonds could be sold readily at 4 1/2 per cent. The interest saving will aggregate \$38,750.

GEM STATE PURCHASE IS MADE BY Z. C. M. I.

Bishop George Romney, who is a member of the board of directors of Z. C. M. I., has returned from Pocatello, Idaho, where he practically completed arrangements for the purchase of ground upon which Z. C. M. I. will erect a big warehouse from which its trade in Idaho will be supplied. Approximately \$20,000 is represented in the purchase.

Colonel T. G. Webster, general manager of Z. C. M. I., said last night that the warehouse at Idaho Falls would probably be closed when the Pocatello house is opened.

CASH FOR WIDOWS OF LOZZ VICTIMS

Total of \$3055 Will Be Di-
vided Equally Among Four
Bereaved Women.

Within a few days checks will be mailed to the widows of four of the victims of Raphael Lopez, Douglas Huley, the Mexican's fifth victim, was unmarried. Mrs. J. W. Grant, Mrs. Thomas Manderich, Mrs. Otto Witbeck and Mrs. Neph Jensen will each receive \$747.25.

A total of \$249.50 was realized by the committee which has charge of the state-wide benefit held in the Auditorium in January. The Tribune collected \$605.50, making a grand total of \$3055. The expenses of the benefit were \$55.00, leaving a net sum of \$2998.10 for distribution.

The detailed statement of the money collected by The Tribune and yesterday turned over to the general committee in charge of the benefit is as follows:

Officers and guards of state prison \$150.00
Police Mutual Aid association of Salt Lake City 100.00
Albert Fisher 75.00
The Salt Lake Tribune 50.00
Charles S. Dickson 20.00
Dannie C. Brown 10.00
J. S. Towle 10.00
Samuel W. Allen 10.00
Lewis S. Hills 10.00
Schramm Johnson 5.00
Dr. A. Ray Irvine 5.00
H. L. Pratt 5.00
Dr. G. G. Richards 5.00
H. C. Gregerson, Bingham, Utah 5.00
Anonymous 15.50

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ACCUSE OFFICERS OF DISCRIMINATION

Plum Alley Chinese Declare Favoritism
Is Shown to Other Ce-
lestials.

A delegation of Chinese representing the Plum alley faction of the local colony met with Commissioners Richard P. Morris and W. H. Shearman yesterday and renewed charges of alleged discrimination on the part of the police department in enforcing the law pertaining to gambling.

It is alleged by the Plum alley faction that Detectives Zezo and Leichter, who have charge of work for the police department among the Chinese, have allowed gambling on Richards street among the Chinese and have persecuted the Plum alley Chinese every time that they set out to a little game of cards, whether gambling is involved or not.

Several times previously the Chinese of Plum alley have complained to the commission and to Mayor Samuel R. Park against Zezo and Leichter. The delegation that called on the commissioners yesterday asked that some sort of an investigation be made.

Several months ago a letter was directed to Mayor Park calling his attention to similar alleged conditions. The mayor at that time ordered an investigation, but it developed that the men who had signed the letter could not be found.

FRIDAY "BIG" NIGHT AT THE GRANITE GYM

The Granite gymnasium will be busily occupied Friday evening for social time. The alumni of Granite will hold their annual dance next Friday evening. Norman Hamilton has been elected president of this organization and has been directing the work. From a statement by Hamilton, the object of this dance is not to bring money to the club but to make a social gathering of all members of Granite and the past members of Granite.

The Granite day annual celebration has been laid aside for this year and it is doubtful whether it will ever be taken up again.

The seniors have decided to give a vaudeville show instead of a dance and have engaged the gymnasium for February 27. This form of entertainment is something new for Granite and will make a change for the patrons.

Last Friday afternoon a monthly meeting of the teachers of the Granite school district was held and the junior prom was the feature of the evening. Professor Reynolds of the university was the principal speaker at the institute.

STATE ROAD AGENTS ARE TO GIVE BONDS

State road agents, who act as deputies of the state road department and have charge of construction work in the various counties, will be bonded from now on for \$10,000. This decision of the state road commission was announced yesterday by E. R. Morgan, state road engineer.

There are at present about thirty-five road agents. None of them have ever been bonded before. Mr. Morgan said the reason for the action is that the agents have much valuable property in their possession and the commission had decided it advisable to bond them.

APPENDICITIS SEEMS POPULAR IN HEBER

Heber City is suffering from an epidemic of appendicitis, according to information received by the state board of health from the health authorities of that town. In spite of the fact that Heber has only about 3000 inhabitants, there were about 100 operations for appendicitis within the last year. This is a high rate and probably more than four times as high as any other community in the state.

SHARP AND HOWELLS ARE TO SPEAK TODAY

John C. Sharp and Thomas F. Howells will be the speakers at the services of the Esquimaux ward, commencing at 6:45 this evening. The meeting will be held in the L. D. S. hospital nurses' home. The priesthood of the ward will meet at 9 o'clock and the Sunday school at 10:30 o'clock at 423 Seventh avenue.

MINING INDUSTRY EXTENDED ANNUAL BANQUET OF EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page One.)

cept of an urgent telegram from the officials of our company in California, which requires me to leave for San Francisco this afternoon.

While I anticipated a great deal of pleasure in attending your banquet, I am sorry that I cannot be present, as I do not know much about mining exchanges anyway, excepting that they charge \$50.00 for a seat, and I presume, something less for standing room only.

I have been in a mining exchange but once, and then I felt like the Irishman reading the dictionary who couldn't get the hang of the plot. I remember that occasion very well. As I arrived soon after the fight had commenced, and a boy on a step ladder was marking up the rounds on a blackboard. A bunch of fellows inside the ring were yelling like mad and pugilists just outside, and for a time I was afraid they were going to break over the ropes. The referee stood in the middle of the ring, and while he was disposed to be fair, the combatants wouldn't stand for his decisions, and every once in a while made a rush for him which must have seriously disturbed his peace of mind.

I wouldn't want the referee's job, and I wouldn't umpire a Sunday baseball game in Butte, as it would be less hazardous.

Asked a Policeman.

I asked a man standing near me why they didn't send for a policeman, but he said these occasions were not particularly dangerous unless you were Josephine. I happened to find myself on the wrong side of the market. However, I recalled that it was generally supposed that the police were so made my getaway before the round closed, and as I carry only a limited amount of accident insurance, I haven't been back since.

Lauds Speculation.

But, says someone, exchanges encourage speculation.

They do. And everyone of us ought to rejoice that they do encourage speculation.

The evils which speculation prevents are greater than those it permits. America owes a mighty debt to the speculator.

We honor the pathfinder and the pioneer. We honor the scouts of industry who blaze trails through the wilderness and upbuilding of the discoverer and the inventor.

The speculator does more—he feeds and clothes them—in other words, he grubstake them.

When you have the vision of a new glory in the world, of waste places which are to be made habitable, of ponderous machinery lifting the burden from the tired shoulders of men and women, of barren hills yielding to the money sower to make your dream a reality.

And you go to the speculator.

The money sower may give you money on what you have done—at 4 per cent.

The speculator will give you money on what you are going to do, and wait for his reward until you do it.

It can be said that the speculator is the breath of civilization. Man is a trading animal. The question, "What am I worth?" is ever before us. It is the smallest of things, but each man for himself, or it can be determined precisely by the accurately determined market value of the thing.

When mankind throws away the compass, the thermometer, the barometer, the clock, the watch, the scale, when we discard our clothing for skins and take up our abode in caves, we shall have no further use for the speculator. Until that time comes, a market place for securities will be one of the corner-stones of our civilization.

Stark Welcomes.

Mr. Wasson as toastmaster accepted the honor in a few words and presented W. C. Stark, assistant secretary of the Commercial club, who in the absence of the president, the vice president and the secretary of the club, welcomed the mining men to the Commercial club. He said:

Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: Due to the absence from the city of the president of the club, Mr. Jensen, and the fact that the vice president, Mr. Murphy, had a previous engagement, it is my honor to accept the banquet tonight, it is my pleasure to be called upon, as a representative of the executive department of the Commercial club, to speak briefly to you.

The toastmaster has referred to my response as a toast. I am not going to give an apocryphal toast, but any suggestions I may make during the course of my remarks strike you as being valuable ones, they are to be made by the Commercial club, which gladly assist the mining men in carrying to successful issue.

Right here permit me to say, since it is my province tonight to toast, that it is the habit of mining men and all others, for that matter, when they are gathered together to give the "good old days." If you stop to think, I am sure you will agree that, after all, the "good old days" are the best of all days. It is a fact that the "good old days" exist now, and it is a fact that the "good old days" exist now, and it is a fact that the "good old days" exist now.

The same opportunity that existed in the "good old days" exists now, and it is a fact that the "good old days" exist now, and it is a fact that the "good old days" exist now.

This statement is made advisedly in view of the fact that geologists tell us that the mineral resources of the Intermountain country, when compared with developed properties, are of immense magnitude. The determination of the magnitude of the financial conditions that have prevailed in the United States for some years past, and the new currency legislation will correct the financial condition and that money for any legitimate enterprise will be readily accessible so that all that is needed is a little optimism and enthusiasm.

Following Mr. Stark, D. F. Collett, secretary of the Manufacturers' association of Utah, declared that while manufacturing was the paramount industry of the state, it was not so long ago that mining was the leading industry and it would not be long until mining would again lead in the industries of Utah. He said that in ten years it might even become the mining center of the world, but not in ten times ten years would Utah be the manufacturing center of the world.

Utah to the Fore.

Mr. Collett reviewed the ore production of the state and declared that in most of the precious metals Utah was the third state in the union in its resources, but in radium-bearing ores Utah ranked first of the states of the union and first in the world. He predicted a greater stimulus to the mining industry of the state in the future and said that both in the production of precious metals and coal Utah would soon lead the world.

The toastmaster read letters from a number of persons who had been invited to the banquet, but who found it impossible to attend. Among them were Governor Tasker L. Odell of Nevada, Otis Skinner, Charles Hudson, F. M. Wann and S. V. Derrah. Mr. Derrah's letter was bright with his characteristic wit and humor and aroused much laughter and applause.

The letter which Mr. Derrah wrote to the banquet committee is as follows: "I regret to say that I am in re-

Own Interest.

As you gentlemen know that I personally own a controlling interest in one of the great trucking concerns of the west, I expected to have the pleasure of saying something to you about the relations of the railroads to the great interests with which you are so closely associated, but on second thought, I really cannot think of anything to tell you that you don't already know. I have often thought you fellows were mind readers, as you seem to know always what we are doing and get advance information of our mind, and I am sure you generally come to us with a moral injunction which induces us to elevate our freight rates to conform with the cost of high living you know all about it before it is in type. You have persuaded me to stand before the courts, that the nominal figures carried in our freight tariffs were too high, and rather than hurt your business we have still further reduced them.

Of course, we welcome the magnificent increase in our freight rates, even if the revenue derived therefrom is somewhat like the equator—very largely imaginary. However, we not only know that your own business will be more of it, even if we are compelled to carry it at the figures you have set for us, and we want to cooperate with you to the end that you can open up and develop new properties, and assist you in every possible way in bringing your goods to the market. Railroads are like that clothing merchant who advertised that he was selling for \$10 suits of blue cloth, and when he was asked how much he would take for a suit, he replied that he "sold so many of them."

Glad He Came.

This letter is much longer than I intended it should be; however, I cannot resist the temptation of expressing my appreciation of and thanking you for the beautiful souvenir invitation to your banquet. In the course of my brief life I have received quite a number of mining stock certificates, but never did I get one which produced such a comfortable satisfaction as this one. In fact, it is the only one I ever owned that didn't have an assessment number on the reverse side.

Apologizing for this lengthy communication and again expressing my regret that I cannot be present on the occasion of your banquet, I remain, with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

S. D. DERRAH.

When Judge C. G. Goodwin

introduced he was given a great ovation by the mining men in whose esteem none stands higher than the veteran journalist. One of the previous speakers had said that no one had log-

JOHN L. UNDERWOOD DIES IN SALT LAKE

Veteran Soldier, Prominent
State Councils of Labor
Closes Long Career

John L. Underwood, aged 80, veteran of the civil war and one of the framers of the constitution of the state of Idaho, died in his home at 1401 North Main street yesterday afternoon after an illness of five years.

Mr. Underwood came to Salt Lake from Montpelier, Idaho, two years ago. Up to that time he had been prominently identified with the growth and development of Idaho since he first settled the territory as a cattle buyer. He settled in Paris in 1879 and there moved to Montpelier. There he served as United States commissioner of his federal district, postmaster of Montpelier and was a member of the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt.

After serving as a member of a constitutional convention of his state, Underwood was elected state senator in 1890 and served two terms. He then moved to Salt Lake, where he was elected to the Idaho National Guard. He was elected to the Idaho National Guard in 1890 and served two terms. He was elected to the Idaho National Guard in 1890 and served two terms.

Handmaid of Progress.

The judge suggested the origin of the mining for precious metal in the first rough cave man who picked up some yellow nuggets in a stream, fastened some ornaments for the cave and created the first demand for gold. The gold brought the cave man great riches and he was made chief—the first man ever elected to office because he was rich. This, he said, was the beginning of the evolution of the mining industry.

Closely associated with all progress, said Judge Goodwin, was the progress of the mining industry. Our ancestors, he said, from 1620 to 1849 were materially poor. The beginning of our material progress, declared Judge Goodwin, dated from the discovery of gold in California. The attention of the world, he said, was called to the magnificent pageant of the battleship fleet under Admiral Evans sailing into San Francisco a few years ago, but its importance was not to be compared with the little paddle-wheel steamer Balboa sixty-five years ago bearing the first cargo of California gold.

Judge Goodwin concluded his address with a touching tribute to the old-time hardships to give to the world its store of precious metals.

Kaighn Admits Flaws.

Somewhat of a surprise to the mining men was the compliment paid to them by a state official by Colonel M. M. Kaighn, receiver of the United States land office. Colonel Kaighn declared that the policy pursued by the United States land department toward the mining men of the west for several years past had been all wrong and he congratulated the present administration on the reversal of this policy. The policy of the government in requiring prospectors to prove that their property was paying in gold was just as it would be to require a homesteader to prove that his land was capable of producing gold. This, he said, was a policy to settle on the land. Such a policy, he said, was the result of ignorance and antagonism toward the mining industry.

The mining industry of Montana was reviewed by R. L. Clinton of Butte, the only resident of Montana who is a member of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining exchange.

Butte Man Talks.

R. L. Clinton of Butte, Mont., was the next speaker. Clinton said in part: "Having traveled about 500 miles in order to reach your city, and being the only representative of the stock exchange, so far as I know, from our state, I will ask your indulgence for a few minutes."

The development of mining in Montana has not been altogether unlike the development of this great industry in Utah, but different in one essential respect.

The sturdy pioneers of Utah crossed the plains at a very early date in the history of this Intermountain region for the purposes of founding a permanent settlement, establishing homes and carrying on agriculture.

The early settlement of Montana had its origin in the wild, mad rush of the gold seekers, most of whom entertained the view of building up a hasty fortune and returning to his native hearth.

Discoveries Are Made.

These discoveries were made mostly by those early Archaean men who had made their first venture in California and then returned to their native states. In traveling back across the plains, and having seen the rich, auriferous deposits in California, they made the discovery that the Intermountain region, prospecting the hills and valleys, had discovered the possibility of this way. In 1853, the rich gold placer deposits at Bannock, Alder Gulch and Last Chance were discovered by these early prospectors, which caused a stampede almost equal in intensity, but lacking in numbers, compared with the California "gold rush" of 1849.

This was the beginning of the mining industry in Montana, and was, in fact, the beginning of the settlement and development of the state.

Tribute to Butte.

Regarding the accomplishments of Butte, Judge Goodwin said in part: "Butte has produced more than 6,000,000 pounds of copper up to the present time. It has produced more than 1,000,000 ounces of silver and more than 1,000,000 ounces of gold, as taken from the government statistics, with zinc, lead, iron, and other metals. It has produced almost equal in intensity, but lacking in numbers, compared with the California 'gold rush' of 1849."

While we have not yet passed through as many stages in mining as Shakespeare chronicles is due to the fact that we have not yet passed through the gold placer mining, the silver quartz mining, and we are up to the copper quartz mining, with zinc, lead, iron, and other metals, with promises of both continued and recurrence of the extensive mining in the three last stages, but we are out of course, the possibility of any extensive further placer mining operations.

Importance of Mining.

We think that upon the great mining industries depend the prosperity of the nation, as upon the great agricultural industries depends the necessities of the nation.

The success of mining in Butte, as well as the success of mining in Utah, speaks much for the welfare and upbuilding of these great commonwealths and that this success has a kindred purpose, for what makes one place a success makes it possible for a success in another.

We do not have time to comment upon the many other mining camps of Montana which promise well under the application of the new economic conditions.

Dorsey A. Lyon, representing the United States bureau of mines, said in part:

The organic act establishing the bureau of mines was approved May 16, 1910, and became effective July 1 of that same year. Previous to that time the United States geological survey had been doing work in the way of analyzing and testing of fuels, lignites and other mineral fuel substances, and had been conducting investigations as to the cause of mine explosions.

From July, 1910, to July, 1912, the bureau has been doing work in the following lines of activity:

The cause and prevention of coal mine explosions and safeguarding the lives of coal miners.

Analyzing and testing coals and other mineral fuels belonging to and

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Judge Goodwin concluded his address with a touching tribute to the old-time hardships to give to the world its store of precious metals.

Kaighn Admits Flaws.

Somewhat of a surprise to the mining men was the compliment paid to them by a state official by Colonel M. M. Kaighn, receiver of the United States land office. Colonel Kaighn declared that the policy pursued by the United States land department toward the mining men of the west for several years past had been all wrong and he congratulated the present administration on the reversal of this policy. The policy of the government in requiring prospectors to prove that their property was paying in gold was just as it would be to require a homesteader to prove that his land was capable of producing gold. This, he said, was a policy to settle on the land. Such a policy, he said, was the result of ignorance and antagonism toward the mining industry.

The mining industry of Montana was reviewed by R. L. Clinton of Butte, the only resident of Montana who is a member of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining exchange.

Butte Man Talks.

R. L. Clinton of Butte, Mont., was the next speaker. Clinton said in part: "Having traveled about 500 miles in order to reach your city, and being the only representative of the stock exchange, so far as I know, from our state, I will ask your indulgence for a few minutes."

The development of mining in Montana has not been altogether unlike the development of this great industry in Utah, but different in one essential respect.

The sturdy pioneers of Utah crossed the plains at a very early date in the history of this Intermountain region for the purposes of founding a permanent settlement, establishing homes and carrying on agriculture.

The early settlement of Montana had its origin in the wild, mad rush of the gold seekers, most of whom entertained the view of building up a hasty fortune and returning to his native hearth.

Discoveries Are Made.

These discoveries were made mostly by those early Archaean men who had made their first venture in California and then returned to their native states. In traveling back across the plains, and having seen the rich, auriferous deposits in California, they made the discovery that the Intermountain region, prospecting the hills and valleys, had discovered the possibility of this way. In 1853, the rich gold placer deposits at Bannock, Alder Gulch and Last Chance were discovered by these early prospectors, which caused a stampede almost equal in intensity, but lacking in numbers, compared with the California "gold rush" of 1849.

This was the beginning of the mining industry in Montana, and was, in fact, the beginning of the settlement and development of the state.

Tribute to Butte.

Regarding the accomplishments of Butte, Judge Goodwin said in part: "Butte has produced more than 6,000,000 pounds of copper up to the present time. It has produced more than 1,000,000 ounces of silver and more than 1,000,000 ounces of gold, as taken from the government statistics, with zinc, lead, iron, and other metals. It has produced almost equal in intensity, but lacking in numbers, compared with the California 'gold rush' of 1849."

While we have not yet passed through as many stages in mining as Shakespeare chronicles is due to the fact that we have not yet passed through the gold placer mining, the silver quartz mining, and we are up to the copper quartz mining, with zinc, lead, iron, and other metals, with promises of both continued and recurrence of the extensive mining in the three last stages, but we are out of course, the possibility of any extensive further placer mining operations.

Importance of Mining.

We think that upon the great mining industries depend the prosperity of the nation, as upon the great agricultural industries depends the necessities of the nation.

The success of mining in Butte, as well as the success of mining in Utah, speaks much for the welfare and upbuilding of these great commonwealths and that this success has a kindred purpose, for what makes one place a success makes it possible for a success in another.

We do not have time to comment upon the many other mining camps of Montana which promise well under the application of the new economic conditions.

Dorsey A. Lyon, representing the United States bureau of mines, said in part:

The organic act establishing the bureau of mines was approved May 16, 1910, and became effective July 1 of that same year. Previous to that time the United States geological survey had been doing work in the way of analyzing and testing of fuels, lign